

previously recorded from Australia were from Sir C. Hardy's Island in the Barrier Reef.

For the identification of these species and the information as to their distribution I am indebted to Kemp's Memoir on the Stomatopoda of the Indo-Pacific Region.\* This paper contains records of three other species from Western Australia:—

*Gonodactylus graphurus*, Miers. obtained off Baudin I., and Baleine Bank in N.W. Australia, in depths between 8 and 20 fms.;

*Gonodactylus trispinosus*, Dana, from Swan River and from Baleine Bank, and

*Gonodactylus stoliurus*, Muller, from Sharks Bay.

Thus our Stomatopod fauna as at present known comprises seven species, one of *Lysiosquilla*, one of *Squilla*, and five of *Gonodactylus*. Of these six are widely distributed tropical Indo-Pacific forms, and one appears to be confined to the southern half of the Australian coast-line.

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## FURTHER NOTES ON W.A. STOMATOPODS.

By

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(Read 13th April, 1915.)

Since my last communication to the Society on the subject of Stomatopods, I have been allowed by Mr. F. Aldrich, Chief Inspector of Fisheries, to examine a further collection of these animals which he has received from the North-West.

This collection contained six specimens from Derby of *Lysiosquilla maculata*, Fabr., all of them large males in good condition, and they enable me to supplement my remarks on the single specimen in poor condition received before. They vary in length from 210 to 280 mms. Five have 10 spines on the dactylus, and one only 9.

The specimens all agree with Kemp's var. *sulcirostris* in the form of the rostrum; they are also remarkably uniform in colouration, possessing the minimum amount of dark colouring met with

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\* Kemp: Memoirs of the Indian Museum, Vol. IV., No. 1, 1913.

in the species. The sixth abdominal somite, which was wanting in the previously described specimen, is grooved in all the specimens and is wrinkled on either side as in typical *L. maculata*. If Kemp's variety had been founded on the form of the rostrum only these specimens would have had to be attributed to it, but since five out of seven possess the normal number of spines on the dactylus, and the sixth abdominal somite is typical in form, it seems better to regard them as a well-marked race of the typical species.

In addition, the collection contained a single specimen from Broome of another species, which appears to be locally called "Zeppelin" and to occur in deep water.

It agrees in every respect with *Odontodactylus japonicus*, de Haan, which has previously been recorded only from the seas of Japan and China and from 55 fathoms off the Seychelles. The genus *Odontodactylus* had not previously been recorded from Australia.

In conclusion I may mention that in October last I collected a male specimen of *Gonodactylus chiragra*, Fabr., in a small rock pool on the reef at Port Hedland.

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